REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,869.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1660 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Pollock, on SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Mirya Bay (Ruttnagherry) Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "PACHUMBA" 860 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. J. MELVILLE, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "PACHUMBA" 860 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, ,, ,, on the 1st ,, of each month,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	16	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,345 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,280 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

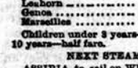
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON. OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail about the 20th August,

and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa			Rs. 575
Do.	Do.	do. ,, Naples	,, 560
Do.	Naples	do.	,, 470
Do.	Genoa	do.	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, KILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittal of Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. may be effected by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LEUCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	15th July.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
AUSTRALIA	3863	500	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2268	400	J. H. Norbeck	3rd Aug.
(c) NEPAUL	3536	500	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3600	450	R. W. Hiss-Iwood	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2263	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Matagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 21st June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2263	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CHEOPS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE of the Materials of the remaining 13 compartments of the Dhobee Wada Lines near the late Fanasee Tank.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal, the above compartments by Public Auction at the above place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th inst at, 1877, at 2 p.m., all materials with the exception of water pipes and cocks, posts, joists, rafters, tiles, washing stones, wooden tube, &c, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND PONOA.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case ..... Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND PONOA.

GENUINE

GAYETTY'S MEDECATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND PONOA.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle	Rs. 2 and 3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1 4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1 0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 30th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1877.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th, to MONDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. B LFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVED FUND Rs. 20,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
The Hon'ble WALTER LANG, (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)	ARMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)	KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
	E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors the audited Accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June.

The period has been a marked one in the annals of the Presidency. Famine unhappily prevailed over large districts, and Relief-works were undertaken by Government.

Owing to the short rainfall last season, there was little Cotton grown in the southern Mahratta Country, and the Directors have temporarily closed the Branch at Hoobleo.

In most of the other Cotton Districts the crop was a fair one, and business was progressing satisfactorily until political events entered with the Home markets, and materially checked local operations.

The Directors regret to say that a loss of Rs. 28,000 has been incurred by forged endorsements on Government Securities. They have great hopes of being able to recover a part, if not the whole, of the amount. Meanwhile it has been debited to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account, and provision made by a transfer from Profit and Loss account.

The Reserve Fund now amounts nominally to 20 per cent, of the Bank's capital, but the sum put aside year by year were at once invested at current rates in Government Securities, which stand at a much higher price than could now be realised by their sale. The Directors have therefore applied one lakh in reduction of the cost of the securities, or more properly in strengthening the reserve Fund, so that the value of the Securities shall represent the sum of Twenty Lakhs.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs.7,77,733-1-6, including the balance of Rs. 1,74,150-7-6 brought from the half-year ended 31st December last. The Directors have appropriated the amount as follows :—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	Rs.	6 00,000 0 0
In transfer to the Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000 0 0
In reduction of cost of premises	,,	20,0 0 0 0
In transfer to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	,,	30,000 0 0
And they have carried forward the balance of	,,	27 733 1 6
	Rs.	7,77,733 1 6

Mr. A. J. Macdonald resigned his seat at the Board on leaving India, and Mr. Henry Forman has been appointed a Director of the Bank in his stead.

Mr Henry Forman and Mr. E. D. Sassoon retire from office on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

AUDITORS' REPORT

For the half-year ended 30th June 1877.

Bombay, 9th July 1877,

To

M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to submit our report relative to the Bank's accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1877, which have been audited by us.

We have carefully examined the several Ledgers of the Bank, as also the returns made by the various branches, all of which we find correct, and the balances given in the Balance Sheet agree with the Bank's books.

The Cash Balance, held by the Bank on the 30th June 1877, has been counted by us, and found in order.

The Government Securities held by the Bank, viz., Reserve Fund, stand in the Bank books at their original cost, the remaining securities belonging to the Bank have been brought down at the present market value.

The Securities held by the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits, together with such securities deposited with the Bank for safe custody, agree when compared with the Registers.

The Balance sheet issued has been carefully checked with the several accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and we consider that it contains the particulars required by the Bye-laws made under "The Presidency Banks' Act of 1876," and is a full and fair statement, showing the true position of the Bank on the date under report.

We remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 30TH JUNE, 1877.

Dr.

	Rs. a. p.
To Capital	1,00,00,000 0 0
,, Reserved Fund	20,00,000 0 0
,, Public Deposits at Head Office	90,62,921 8 10
,, Do. do. Branches	73,68,887 6 3
,, Other Deposits	1,50,37,292 15 0
,, Bank Post bills Outstanding	47,305 15 7
,, Profit and Loss Account	7,77,733 1 6
	Rs. 3,62,95,090 12 2

Cr.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities		30,24,677 8 0
,, Loans on Government Securities, Goods and Metals		63,26,926 15 7
,, Cash Credits do.		10,95,365 10 2
,, Overdrawn Current Accounts		14,815 1 0
,, Bills discounted and purchased		88,7,374 14 0
,, Balances with Agencies		2,45,509 7 6
,, Premises and Furniture —original cost	5,17,362 3 2	
,, Amount off for deterioration	1,55,000 0 0	
	3,62,362 3 2	
,, Stamps	3,707 3 0	
,, Stationery value on hand	22,0 0 0 0	
,, Adjusting Account	83,808 8 11	
,, Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion		1 65,08,253 4 10
		Rs. 3,62,95 090 12 2

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1877.

Dr.

	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries at Head Office and Branches	1,53,607 9 11
,, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	2,970 0 0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	9,889 14 0
,, Law Charges	2,364 2 0
,, Miscellaneous Charges	2,,428 4 2
,, Brokerage	921 5 0
,, Stationery	3,267 15 2
,, Net Profit for the half-year	6,05,562 0 0
	Rs. 7,97,911 12 3

Cr.

	Rs. a. p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	7,97,911 12 3
	Rs. 7,97,911 12 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JAN. TO 30TH JUNE, 1877.

Dr.

	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec. 1876	2,50,000 0 0
,, Balance at credit of this account	7,77,733 1 6
	Rs. 10,27,733 1 6

Cr.

	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st Jan. 1877	4,34,170 7 6
,, Net profit for Half-year ending 30th June 1877	6,,3,562 10 0
	Rs. 10,,7,733 1 6

Examined and found correct,
SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.
E. & O. E.
Bombay, 9th July, 1877.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

H. MAXWELL,
H. FORMAN,
WALTER LANG,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
} Directors.

RAIN GAUGES.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... ,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.

For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST LONDON MADE

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above is one of the LARGEST in the EAST.

Our Trunks are strongly made under the supervision of Practical Tradesmen to stand the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

Our BAGS are made of REAL oxhide and not of the imitation or "Bag Hide" now so generally offered to the Public.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	32 / 33 / 35	27 0 / 30 0 / 36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	32 / 33 / 35	36 0 / 39 0 / 42 0
TRAYS to fit the above	from ..	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33	50 0
The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear..	22 / 26 / 30	28 0 / 34 0 / 41 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24 / 26	48 0 / 52 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured....	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c.	...	...
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 / 22 / 24	33 0 / 39 0 / 42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22 / 24	44 0 / 49 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from 12	8
Courier Bags	9-8 to 12	8
Money Belts	7-8 to 9	6
Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22	8
Air Pillows	5	8
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	12	0
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
6-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz. ..	9 to 12	8
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars ..... doz.	6	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	5
Warm Gloves	1	6
Children's Gloves	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knots	1-8 to 3	0
Windsors for Bow or Tying	1-8 to 4	0
Cases, complete	2	12
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6	0
Soiled Linen Bags—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8 / 6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. / Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9 0 / 10 8 / 12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22 / 24 / 26 / 28	24 0 / 28 0 / 30 0 / 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case.....	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	31 / 33 / 36	42 0 / 45 0 / 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 0 / 11 0 / 13 0
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 0 / 3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 8 / 4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 / 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being movable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		22 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With movable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23 0
China Bath Slippers		1 9
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ...	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	2
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	2	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
To fit Brush Cases	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin cases	9-8 to 12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
Do. Sharps	3-8 to 4	0
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Eau de Cologne	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Lo gage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beech	5-8 to 12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Now Ready.

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OF
INDIAN FAMINES.

By ALFRED H. BROWNE.

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AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."

By "H."

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLAB

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, 12TH JULY, 1877.

WHEN writing for last mail we reported a break in the rains, but said at the same time that it was still too early to assume that the season was likely to be unfavourable. During the past week, however, prospects have materially changed for the worse; no rain of any importance has fallen either in this or the Madras Presidency; and from all quarters reports are discouraging in the extreme. In the fertile provinces of Gujerat and Kattiawar the rains can scarcely be said ever to have set in, so that general sowing operations have been impracticable, and in the Berars, Khandeish, the Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras, the crops planted in the first break of the monsoon are suffering materially from want of moisture. There is still time for a general fall to avert irretrievable damage, but to do so it must come at an early date; in the meantime the situation is unquestionably critical, and people here are beginning to canvass the probability of another year of famine. With such a possibility in view, business has naturally been anything but active, nor has there been aught in the character of the home advices to act as a counteracting influence. Cotton in Liverpool and Piece Goods in Manchester are just where they were a week ago; Seeds and Wheat are certainly higher, but the supplies of the former are small, and the price of the latter, owing to the requirements of the famine districts—where the values of food grains have undergone a considerable advance—is too high to admit of active export operations. Money is cheap; Joint Stock Shares quiet but steady; Government Securities dull and lower; Sterling Exchange slightly firmer; Freights very dull at £1-15 by steamer, and £1-18-9 by sailing ship, for Live pool.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, when £290 000—being the usual £265,000 and £25,000 unallotted last week—were offered and allotted as follows:—£189,000 to Calcutta and £1 000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·765d., and £100,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8¾d., tenders at the latter rate on Calcutta and Madras receiving 10 per cent. and on Bombay 50 per cent., all in Bills, no telegraphic transfers having been allotted. As compared with the previous biddings this shows an advance of 1/16d. in rate, and at the same time a considerable increase in the amounts applied for, but it has apparently exercised no effect on the Silver market, yesterday's quotation being still 53¼d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 11/16d. per rupee.

Tenders for the NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN of Rs. 2,50,00,000 were received in Calcutta on Monday the 9th instant. The amount applied for was Rs. 3 32,14,300 at rates averaging Rs 95-15 per cent. The lowest rate accepted was Rs. 95-4, and the average rate of allotment Rs. 96-7, the loan thus producing Rs. 2,41,12,000. The Government minimum, having been below all the tenders, was not declared. Looking to the comparatively small amount tendered for in excess of the sum asked, and comparing the price obtained with the loan for a like amount brought out in 1874, which was subscribed at an average of about Rs. 102¾, there is a tendency in some quarters to regard the result as unsatisfactory. Taking into account, however, the surrounding circumstances of the respective loans, we think Government have very reason to congratulate themselves on the terms at which they have been able to borrow. In 1874 the Silver scare had not set in, and the Sterling value of the Rupee was 1s. 10 3/16d.; crop and trade prospects were good; and political affairs were peaceful everywhere. To-day, the position is very different. The Rupee is only worth 1s. 8¾d., or 7 per cent. less than three years ago, and it is impossible to say how far the finances of the country may yet be affected by the depreciation in Silver; famine prevails in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and, judging from present appearances, may last another year, necessitating another and larger loan than this last; while the political position not only in Europe but on our own frontiers is anything but reassuring. Allowing for all these adverse influences, the credit of the Government undoubtedly stands high when it can issue a 4 per cent loan even if only a small amount at 96¾, the chief subscribers in this case are believed to have been the Exchange Banks—one institution alone being credited with 50 lacs or nearly one-third of the whole—and as it is generally expected therefore that the greater portion will come on the market again between this and the next busy season, when the Banks require their funds at liberty for exchange operations, the market for 4 per cents. has we kened considerably since the allotment. We cannot hear that any important transactions have yet taken place, but the quotation to-day cannot be given over Rs. 97. Four and a half are steady at Rs. 97½, and Fives and a half remain unaffected by the decline in the other denominations, business being still reported at Rs. 102¼.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 7th instant was very favourable. The Government Balances were reduced by 12½ lacs, Bills Discounted were greater by 4½ lacs and Cash with Correspondents by 1 lac; but against this, Deposits had been augmented by 25½ lacs, and Loans showed a reduction of nearly 9 lacs, so that the Cash Balance was increased by nearly 14 lacs. Notwithstanding the improved position thus shown however, the Directors have made no alteration in their rates of discount—which still stand at 6 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans against Government Paper—nor was it generally expected they would, as the subscriptions to the new Loan will necessarily create a slight increase in the demand for money, while the absence of rain and the unfavourable anticipations as to the future, thereby created, tend to make people much more cautious in their operations. In the open market, accommodation is still obtainable for short-fixed terms at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling quotations for the mail opened on the same level as last—1s. 8 11/16d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 9d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Next to nothing was done, and no change of any kind took place until Tuesday, when a rise of 1/16d. was established in Bank Paper, and on Wednesday a further advance of 1/16d. all round took place, and has since been maintained, closing rates being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¾d. to 13/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d. to ⅜d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 9 1/16d., 6 months' 1s. 9⅛d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 9¼d., 6 months' 1s. 9 5/16d. per rupee.

This slightly increased firmness is generally attributed to the effect of the new Loan, which has been largely subscribed for by the Exchange Banks, who have therefore to provide themselves with the necessary funds to a great extent from London, either by means of Council drafts or Silver. The whole amount so applied, however, cannot be very large and spread as it is over five months we have in all probability seen the outside of its effect. What may eventually prove a much greater strengthening influence on rates is the unfavourable appearance of the crops, which, if continued, necessarily means a bad import season and a limited demand for Bank Bills. We cannot, however, accept this as a certainty just yet, and in the meantime, with next to nothing doing in exports, there is little reason for rates going higher.

On Calcutta, we quote demand drafts at ½ to 3/16 premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

On China, the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

From Hong-Kong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. 3¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5½d. per tael.

SHARES.—The market has not been active during the week, and yesterday and to-day has been closed as a mark of respect to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ½ per cent, owing to a report that the Directors will declare a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. In other Bank shares there is no change. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. Press Companies are somewhat irregular, but as a general rule the changes in values have been upwards. We note an advance of Rs. 100 in Fort Press, Rs. 25 in Scinde, Rs. 20 in Albert Co of Kurrachee, Rs. 15 in Colaba, Rs. 10 in Esplanade, and Rs. 5 in Bellasis, and Bombay Cotton Co. Apollo Press and East India have fallen Rs. 10 and Mofussil Co. Rs. 5 per share. Spinning and Weaving shares are not active, and the general tendency is against holders. Our quotations show a decline of Rs. 50 in Alexandre, Rs. 30 in Colaba and Dhurrumsey, Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 in Bhownuggur Mills and Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Mandvie Spinning, and Prince of Wales, and Rs. 5 in Goculdass Morarjee, Nursey, and Oriental. A rise of Rs. 15 has taken place in Alliance, Khandeish, National, and Sassoon, Rs. 10 in Jewraj Balloo and Madras United, and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petits. In Miscellaneous Companies the only alterations are a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading, and a rise of Rs. 10 in Tretcher and Co., Limited.

IMPORTS.

The PIECE GOODS market this week has continued dull in the extreme, and although as a general rule prices are nominally quoted as before, the demand is so small that any attempt to force sales would lead to a material reduction. The transactions of the week are estimated at about 400 packages from first hands and 1,000 packages from the Bazaar. Of these, in Grey Goods, the bulk consists of Shirtings, Mulls, and Jaconets, all at slightly lower prices; and in White Goods of Shirtings and Jaconets. In Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods the business done has been quite of a retail character, and in the latter a decline of As. 2 per piece has been accepted. Stocks all round are large as compared with the demand at present prevailing, but not excessive if prospects were at all favourable. It is in this however that the special weakness of the market lies. Should we have no rain in the districts in the course of the next few days or so, a failure of at least a portion of the crops will be inevitable, and a longer continuance of dry weather might mean a repetition of last year's famine, in the face of which the consumption of all articles of import would naturally be most limited. For the next week or two, therefore, everything depends on the weather to the exclusion of all other influences, and it is useless, therefore, attempting to forecast the future further.

TWIST.—English Yarns are pretty much in the same position as Piece Goods, with the exception perhaps of stocks being somewhat lighter. The business passing is extremely limited, and save a decline of ¼ anna per lb. in 30s Mule, values are nominally unchanged, while the question of a material decline or improvement depends entirely on the character of the rainfall. Iron Yarns are perhaps even duller than English, and latterly almost no sales of any importance have taken place.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Some small sales have taken place to arrive, but on the spot there is next to nothing doing, and prices are As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. lower. Stocks are still moderate. *Yellow Metal* is also dull and difficult of sale at a decline of As. 4 per cwt. In *Iron* the transactions of late have been comparatively unimportant, and the best that can be said of the market is that prices are no lower.

COALS.—The slight improvement in the demand noticeable at the end of last week has again been succeeded by great dulness, and prices must be quoted As. 4 to As. 8 per ton lower to arrive. The transactions reported since last mail left are:—500 tons Dawson's West Hartley, July sailing steamer, at Rs. 17½, and a cargo of July-August sailing via Cape, at Rs. 17-6, and 1,200 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley from the bunder at Rs. 16½ per ton. To-day's rates to arrive as near as they can be quoted are:—Dawson's West Hartley Rs. 17½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 16½, Watson's Hartley Rs. 16, Cardiff Rs. 16½ per ton, alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The home telegrams during the week have reported quiet but steady markets at unaltered prices and the same may be said of our market. Only a very small business has been done, the total transactions being estimated at about 6 000 bales, of which fully one-half have been for local consumption, and prices are practically unchanged, any slight difference being a tendency to the margin between Dholleras and Omrawuttee, in favour of the former which is wanted for the local mills.

The *Clearances* for sea since last mail have only been 7,866 bales, making a total of 768 804 bales since 1st January, as against 833,796 bales for the same time last year.

The *Receipts* up to date show the following comparisions:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the week	4,000	3.038	2.695
Since 1st Sept.	1,123,178	1,065,574	1,327,.96

New Crop.—The position is decidedly less favourable than it was a week ago, the continued absence of rain being against the plants where already sown, while in Gezerat and Kattiawar sowing operations have made very little progress. A timely fall might still create an entire change in prospects, but if the rain holds off much more than another week or ten days the crop must suffer.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Full-pressed—	₹ Candy	C. & F.
New Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready ....Rs. 202 = 5¾d.	
" Omrawuttee Good	do. ..... „ 194 = 6¼d.	
" Do. Fully Good Fair	do. ..... „ 190 = 5¾d.	
" Do. Good Fair	do. ..... „ 185 = 5d.	
" Dholleras Good	do. ..... „ 196 = 5 5/16d.	
" Do. Fully Good Fair	do. ..... „ 193 = 5¼d.	
" Do. Good Fair	do. ..... „ 189 = 5¼d.	
" Do. Fuily Fair	do. ..... „ 185 = 5d.	

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—Stronger advices from home and limited supplies here have caused a further advance of As. 2 to As. 3 per cwt., to-day's price for ready Seed being Rs. 5-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is in very light supply, and being again dearer at home, we must quote a rise of As. 4 per cwt., say Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6 per cwt.

WHEAT is not in strong demand for export, but the rise in food grains in the famine districts has caused a run upon this article, especially the lower grades, and prices have advanced As. 8 to Re. 1 per candy. To-day's quotations are for Best White Rs. 36-8 to Rs. 37-8, Mixed Rs. 35 to Rs. 36, Red Rs. 32 to Rs. 33, per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP SHIELA, 966 tons, Captain S. Mosher arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Newport (May 21st), with a cargo of 1,609 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Shiela	Mosher	Newport, May 21.

The ship Atmosphere, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

8 Punjaub (s).....Hessard .....Bombay, June 15.
Lizzie (s) .....Thompson ....Madras, July 4.
Staffordshire .....Doughty .....Liverpool, Mar 29.
Indus .....Southard..Kennison .....Boston, Mar 29.
Creole .....La rachy .....Batavia, June 8.
Forest Grove.....Pearson .....Bombay, June 22.

July. DEPARTURES.

8 Orion (s) ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Punjaub—Captain Wright, Mr Bayly, Revd Mr Male, Mr Korb, Mr Claudius.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Staffordshire—2th June, a Vessel (showed V W H N) in Lat 0-8 S, Long 84-0 E.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.

8 Emma Sims..... ..... False Point.
D. of Sutherland(s). ..... Calcutta.
Canara(s)..... ..... Coconada.
Ethiopia (s)..... ..... Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—75 cases port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 7 packages hardware, Eabh y Tyebally.
Trimaria s—25 cases rum 25 cases wine and 10 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Hindostan s—25 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
King Richard s—2 cases cotton thread, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—1 case hams, 3 cases bacon and 3 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.
Seat s—13 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bertha s—70 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Naples s—47 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hindostan s—50 cases yellow metal sheets, B. and A. Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion—94 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Egbert s—2 pcls sandalwood, 1 oil, M. Mc. Gauzie; 1 600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1,000 wheat, 71 cwts barley and 63 cwts cotton seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 39 bales cotton, A Black-lock and Co 32 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal.
Zerbino s—75 cwts Horns Allarakhia Sazon; 106 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadase.
Europa s—90 bales cotton, Nurse Khutsow; 100 bales cotton, Varudhanam Poonoos and Co; 155 bales cotton, Pee, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Coove jee Mowjee and Co; 7,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—11 bales skins, and 11 bales hides, P M S Soorajoodin and Co; 12 bales hides and 9 bales skins, C C A P Rowter and Co; 1 bale skins and 31 bales hides, Mahamed Ally Co; 4 bales skins and 5 bales hides, C C C A Akber and Co.
Deccan s—3 cases shawls, Purmeshwerdass Juggonath; 10 pieces K. tenth, Volkart Brothers; 16 bundles E. teeth, Romjools Goolam Hussein; 2 cases tortoiseshell, Abdoo Rahimjee; 8 packages tortoise-hell and 21 cases mother of pearl shells Peerbhoy Bajee Esse; 19 cases mother of pearl shells, Peerbhoy Assur; 3 bales skins, Hajee Noormahamed Hajee Ebram; 9 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Ahmed; 1 box gold bars, value Rs. 1,00,0 0, Mo arjee Mooljee; 8 cases cardamoms, Cusoma Ramjee; 4 cases fishmaws, Mahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 10 cases shundroos, Cusoma Ramjee; 107 pieces E. teeth, Mamedjee Hajee Adamjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Deccan s—2 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·792
Temperature of the Air.....	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·8
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	81·5
General Direction of wind.....	WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	440
Fall of Rain	0·17
Total fall during month.....	1·38
„ „ „ year.....	36·75

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevalbhoy Jeychund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.
26-77—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khandeeao Morojee.
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlaxmr Suntookgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Himinutoo, Hore and Langley.
23-75—Balkrishna and B—Chanabai Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—P Ch-lk.
554-75—Fraser and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others—Mr Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Testame tary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the Goods of Hajee Turmahomed Hajee Mahomed deceased—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Saley Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Khatisbai, widow—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
In the Goods of Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Mahomed deceased—Macfarlane and Gilbert—Khutizbai widow vs Hajee Saley Mahomed Hajee Mahomed—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam—Lynch and Tobin and Remington. Hore and Langley
12-77—Crawford, Lynch and Owen—The Hon J Marriott, Acting A-G, vs Shri Lalmonjee Maharaj—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and Bowry.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KENBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

246-77—F Chalk vs Premdas Toolsydass and Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.—Par heard.
173-77—Mr Bicknell—Dajeebai Goolbai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.
347-77—Hearn and Co—Goolbai wife of Manockjee Limjee Manockjee —Ardeser and Hormusjee.
368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Wala and others—N N Kothare
369-77—Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee—Asoobhoy Mahomed Essack and others—Baker Tyabjee and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

686-76—Ho...nath Raghoonath K and others —Kirke and others—Inverarity Lynch —Port heard
...walbai, widow vs Vallubhram Bhugvandas and Thacurdass.
...beebee alias Fatabai Adamjee ...on and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Lane, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave.

JULY 12.

Lowder, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Tisdor, surg, Bengal A st D, to appear before a Med Board, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Graham, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

JULY 11.

Lane, Major, Madras Staff Corps on sick leave, to Kamptee.

JULY 12.

Ladwick, Lieut, Honskong 28th Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Prendergast, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to Kamptee.
Mills, Lieut, Bombay Jacobs Rifles, on leave, to Lanowlee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 11th July 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
7th Regt N I—Lieut E C Kellie Wing Officer 23rd N L I, to officiate as Adjt, vice Th mas proceeded on furlough.
9th Regt N I—Sub-Lieut R W Preston, 98th Foot, a Probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
Surgeon D A Patterson, Officiating Civil Surg, Aden, is appointed to perform the medical duties of the 6th N I in addition to his own, vice Surgeon Dane, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Political Department.
Col G E Thomas, Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty Satara, to general duty Poona.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Major P H Greig, A Battery 8th Brigade, to remain at Kirkee from 21st Jun to 14th Oct, on private affairs.
7th Foot—Sub-Lieut E R Beech, to Bengal, from 22nd July to 15th Sept on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.
Army Medical Dept—Surg Major J Geir to England via Suez Canal, to appear before a Medical Board.
The leave granted to Capt F P Worthy, 27th N L I, in G O C No 32, 17th January last, is to be 31st July and not to the 31st "August" as therein stated.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the da es specified:—Lieut E G Reilly 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot, Wing Officer 17th Regt N I, 22nd April 1876.
The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified:—Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) J A Wood, V C, 6th July 1877.
In continuation of G O No 456, 25th June 1877, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the 10th July:—

Rank and Name.	Ordinary Pension.	Annuity.
Colonel J F Lester.....	£ 450-0	£ 166-8

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from 4th July: Lieut M Mayne.
The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to return to duty:—Major M J J Mignan Staff Corps.
The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave to the periods specified:—Captain E R Reay, Infantry, 3 weeks, urgent private affairs. Surgeon Major E F Wheatley, 6 months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Col W C Parr, Political Agent Rewa Kanta, to be Joint Administrator of the Bhaunagar State, in succession to Major J W Watson. Colonel Parr will retain a lien on his permanent appointment in the Rewa Kanta.
Major H N Reeves, Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondal State, is appointed to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, during the absence of Colonel Parr, or until further orders.
Captain W A Salmon, Third Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, and Actiug Second Assistant, to act as Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondal State, vice Major Reeves.
Lieut J M Hunter, Actiug Third Assistant, to act as Second Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, vice Captain Salmon.
Mr F W S Fitzgerald, Acting Assistant Political Agent Mahkanta, to act as Third Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.
Mr H M Gibbs, Cotton Inspector, to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, vice Captain Stace, on special duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Lake, Superintendent of the Common Jail, Bombay, is allowed one privilege leave for one month and twenty eight days from 16th July.
Mr W H G Mayers, Deputy Superintendent of the Common Jail, is appointed to act as Superintendent during the absence of Mr Lake.
Mr R H Vincent to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Azam Rangrao Krishna, Acting Mamlatdar of Samgaon, in the District of Belgaum, is appointed as a temporary measure, t be a Mamlatdar of the Second Class in the District of Belgaum.
Azam Sadhu Bhimaji, Acting Mahalkari of Chandgad, in the District of Belgaum, is appointed, as a temporary measure to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Belgaum.
Mr J R Naylor, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is appointed Public Prosecutor, under Section 492 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the case of Jadavji Purshotam Chavda and others.
Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Abdul Karim has been appointed to Superintendent of the Nasirabad Jail in the Thana and Parkar District.
Azam Pandurang Dinkar Pimpalkhare, Mahalkari of Yawal, in the District of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that District of Khandesh.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs W W Loch, C S, and E H Moocardi, C S, passed their examination in the Gujrathi language on the 4th instant.
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has allowed an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate, to Mr G F M Grant, C S.
The Secretary of state has also granted to Mr F S Chapman, C S, an extension of his extraordinary leave for two months.
As in consequence of Mr A C Trevor having been confirmed as Deputy Commissioner of Police and Upuntar, a temporary arrangement of first Assistant Collector at Broach is vacant, the Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr W B Malock in First Assistant Collector at Broach, Mr Malock is however to continue to act as First Assistant Collector at Tanna until further orders.
Mr W Lee-Warner to be confirmed in his acting appointment as Assistant Commissioner in Sind and Beauch Inspector-General of Registration in the Province of Sind in place of Mr Malock.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain M H Nicolson, Staff Officer at Hyderabad, Sind, and Lieut W G W Mackay, First Baluch Regiment, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 6th instant.
Mr R W Lodwick is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from 12th June.
Mr Kazi Haji Ahmed valad Kazi Haji Mahomed Salah is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Educational Inspector, Shikarpur, in Sind.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 17th .... 6h. 38m. p.m.
Full Moon ..... 25th .... 0h. 10m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July.					
Fri. 13	.....	5 32	6 39	{ 0 31 m { 1 11 a	6 41 m 7 26 a
Sat. 14	.....	5 32	6 39	{ 0 23 m { 1 54 a	7 07 m 8 15 a
Sun. 15	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.....	5 32	6 39	{ 2 14 m { 2 41 a	8 16 m 9 4 a
Mon. 16	.....	5 33	6 39	{ 3 8 m { 3 20 a	9 6 m 9 50 a
Tues. 17	English Mail expected...	5 33	6 39	{ 4 5 m { 4 4 a	9 58 m 10 42 a
Wed. 18	.....	5 33	6 38	{ 5 12 m { 4 52 a	11 2 m 11 41 a
Th. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 6 35 m { 5 45 a	0 14 a

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
The War.—I.—II.—III.—IV.
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SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

QUITE A BEGINNER asks, "Is there any regulation ball for lawn tennis in these parts? Sometimes you have to play with a soft and slow ball and sometimes immediately after with a hard and fast that you are quite put out of play? Can any of your subscribers tell me, and where it can be got?"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATT—July 11th, at the High Court House, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. A. C. Watt, C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBBAN—July 9th, at Madras, the wife of the Rev G. M. Cobban, of a son.
FAIRLAND—July 8th, at Lucknow, the wife of Dr. Fairland, Staff Surgeon, of a daughter
HARTWELL—July 6th at Naini Tal, the wife of Sydney C. E. Hartwell, of a daughter.
NELDER.—July 1st, at Murree, the wife of Park Sergeant G. Nelder, R. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NICHOLLS—THOMPSON.—July 7th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. G. A. Roberts, W. Nicholls, Esq., to Augusta Annette, eldest daughter of G. S. Thompson, Esq.

DEATHS.

COBBAN—July 10th, at Madras, M. R. Cobban, infant son of the Rev. G. M. Cobban, Wesleyan Mission.
DEPREW—July 6th, at Simla, Corse Clifford, the infant son of Lieut Col Deprew, Topographical Survey.
HANKS—June 23rd, at Coonaad, Dr. W. Hanks, Civil Surgeon of Coonada.
RODGERS—June 29th, at Umritsar, Gertrude Liz ie, the infant daughter of C. J. and S. A. Rodgers, aged 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877.

THE rumour that Lord Beaconsfield intends to resign is the most distressing intelligence that has reached us for many a day. It has long been evident that he is the only statesman in his Cabinet; and his resignation would, we fear, smooth the way for the accession to the office of Prime Minister of Lord Salisbury, who has not scrupled lately to display proofs of his ascendancy over the minds of his weaker colleagues. It will not be forgotten that Lord Beaconsfield wished to resign, on account of ill-health, a year ago, but was persuaded to remain in office. The bitter experience he must have had since last August of the mockery of power possessed by a Prime Minister who cannot control his own Cabinet must have disenchanted him with greatness; but his influence has at least been a check on Lord Salisbury, and, when that is removed, the country will be left at the mercy of states men who hate to hear of a vigorous foreign policy.

HOWEVER slow may be the advance of the Russian army in Bulgaria, it is steady and well defined. The passage of the Danube at Sistova by the 8th Corps was effected on June 27, fifteen days ago, the Turks offering but a feeble opposition, and the advance guard seems to have pushed on rapidly to the neighbourhood of Biela, where the Turkish army is reported to have occupied a position in which it could fight a battle for the defence of the road from Rustchuk to Tirnova. The destruction, however, by a storm of the bridge thrown across the river at Sistova came as an unlooked for interruption to military operations, and it must not only have checked the further offensive movements of the troops already on the Bulgarian bank of the Danube, but have placed them in a very precarious position. It does not say much for the organization of the Intelligence Department of the Turkish army if the Turks remained ignorant of this disaster, or for the enterprise of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief if, knowing what had happened, he failed to take advantage of so splendid an opportunity for overwhelming the Russian corps that was separated from the main army. The opportunity, however, was lost; the bridge was quickly repaired; and the Russians advanced in strength on Biela. According to the Turkish official accounts, a battle ensued which lasted twelve hours and ended in the retreat of the Russians. But this statement is evidently incorrect, for since the date of this alleged repulse the Russians have cleared the whole road southwards from Biela to Tirnova, capturing the latter place with its garrison of 3,000 men, and have also advanced to the north eastwards as far as Monastir on the road to Rustchuk. The Tirnova column seems subsequently to have moved westwards to Selvi, and another column was said in a recent telegram to be marching on Plevna. The roads through Selvi and Plevna meet at Lowatz, and are prolonged in a south-westerly direction to Sophia; and no doubt the general idea of these movements is to clear the ground for the advance of a strong force to Sophia, whence it could turn the line of the Balkans and co-operate with the main army marching from Tirnova to Adrianople over the western passes. But it would be a mistake to suppose that this strategical combination can be speedily carried out. In the first place, Suleiman Pasha with 45 battalions, or say from 30,000 to 35,000 veteran Turkish troops, from Montenegro, must have accomplished by this time nearly half his long march of about 300 miles from Podgo

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Latest advices state that the Russians have arrived at Selvi.

90,000 Russian troops have already crossed the Danube at Sistova.

BOMBARDMENT OF EUPATORIA.

Several Turkish ironclads have bombarded the town of Eupatoria.

FIGHTING IN ABKHASIA.

Severe fighting has taken place at Sherkatil between the Abkhasian insurgents and the Russians, the result is however indecisive, both sides maintaining their positions.

RUMOURED INTENTION OF EARL BEACONSFIELD TO RESIGN.

LONDON, JULY 12.

It is generally reported that Earl Beaconsfield is anxious to resign on account of ill-health.

OPERATIONS BEFORE RUSTCHUK.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth Russian Army Corps, combined under the command of the Grand Duke Alexander (heir apparent), have been ordered to besiege Rustchuk.

OCCUPATION OF PLEVNA.

The Russian troops have occupied Plevna and threaten Nikopoli.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SIEGE OF KARS.

According to a Russian official despatch the bombardment of Kars has been stopped and the Russian siege artillery withdrawn.

TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN.

Ahmet Kholoussi Effendi, who has been appointed Turkish envoy to the Ameer of Afghanistan, is the bearer of costly presents and a letter from the Sultan in which he advises the Ameer to strengthen his relations with England and avoid relations with Russia.

LONDON, JULY 11, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1/8½

4 per cents. Rupee Paper 83½

4½ per cent. do. 88½

5½ per cent. do. 89½

3 per cent. Consols for account 94½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 107

Bar Silver 53⅝

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 12, 8-45 A.M.

Steamer Malwa, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 12.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-55 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.W., ther. max. 84, min. 75, bar. 29·87 W. B. 79.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.W. 2, ther. 85, bar. 30·2. Fell of rain 1 cent.

MANGALORE 7-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.E., N. E., N.W., W. Fell of rain 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 94 bar. 29·87.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. light, ther. 85. Fell of rain 5 cents.

It is reported that the Government of India is in favour of the scheme for the admission of natives to the Civil Service which we advocated in our paper (*Englishman*) of the 21st of June, which was that native candidates should be examined in India, and a certain percentage of appointments be given to the natives. It is also said that the local candidates will be selected by the Government of India and the different local Governments—a restriction, we consider, by no means so desirable as our suggestion that they should be restricted to the judicial line.

THE Akhoond of Swat is said to have collected his disciples and addressed to them the following speech:—"Disciples, I have to live for a short time longer in this world. My preachings have undoubtedly made a lasting impression on the hearts of the people; the rich and the poor have appreciated the value of my advice, and my disciples have obeyed me throughout my life; I am now trusting my *Jehad* standard to my eldest son, Gool, fully believing that he will per form his duties faithfully and preach all his life, like me, and be a recluse like me all the days of his life. The Amir, the subjects, and my disciples should treat him with respect and affection. May God bless them for the act!"

WE hear, says the *Englishman*, that the Lokenathpur case, in which a native was supposed to have been murdered at the Lokenathpur indigo factory, has, upon investigation, been proved to be a case of suicide. As a bonâ fide attempt was made to fix a charge of murder upon a European in this case, it is to be hoped that the Government will spare no efforts to trace the foul conspiracy to its fountain-head; for, of course, the ignorant natives who swore at first to having seen the man murdered must have been instigated by some one of greater influence to give false evidence.

IT is rumoured that Mr. H. G. Obarles, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will succeed Mr. Marsden as Magistrate while the latter acts for Mr. Dickens. This arrangement will not take place at once, as Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, will not rejoin his appointment for three months more. In the meantime it is said that Mr. Gordon Robb will conduct the business in Mr. Dickens' Court.

ON the night of the 25th ult. an express camel cart travelling on the road from Agra to Gwalior was plundered within two miles of Gwalior. Of seven people in the cart nearly all, if not all, were wounded, and property to the value of a thousand rupees taken away. The police chowkie —Gwalior police—was but a little way off! The matter is being investigated by the Durbar officials.

A LADY in Wynaad, writing to the *Madras Times* on the 6th instant, says:—"I have just had a Canarese baby brought to the door for sale. I wanted, for the poor little thing's sake, to buy it, but my husband tells me I shall get into trouble if I take to buying up babies, so I had to let the bargain go!" We have heard a good deal about the distress being so great that parents have sold their children to get themselves food, and Madras has known many such cases during the past few months. A Hebrew prophet asked, many centuries ago, "Can a mother forsake her sucking child?" Whatever it might be with Jewish mothers, it would seem that, amongst the poorer classes of Tamils, the craving of hunger overpowers the love of offspring.

INFORMATION has been received from the British Consul at Jeddah of the death of His Highness Abdulla bin Oon, the Sheerif of Mecca, at Laijef in the Hedjaz country on the 24th ult. His Highness had been ailing for a considerable period, and his death was therefore not unexpected. A younger brother, Sheerif Oon Pasha, has been appointed Ameer of Mecca, pending the arrival of Hussain Pasha, the elder brother, from Consaminople. The announcement of the decease of His Highness has caused general grief.

THE Lahore paper says:—"The *Lucknow Times* has in a very straightforward manner expressed its regret that it was misled into printing certain remarks, upon which we then commented, reflecting on the management of the Umballa Derby sweep. It acknowledges that nothing could have been fairer than the drawing, and that 'every taker of a ticket of whatever colour, class or denomination, had a level chance.' We hope that the native papers which were so ready to hint that native ticket-holders were not fairly dealt with, will copy this. Our contemporary pays rather a high-flown but not undeserved compliment to the Honorary Secretary of the Sweep, Lieutenant Kinchant, 11th Hussars, who 'with wonderful assiduity and with an energy which ignored all thought of self, conducted and carried out an undertaking which many a man who has earned a reputation for business like habits would feel proud to have accomplished.' Fully endorsing this, and knowing that so many do the same, we cannot help expressing surprise that no public steps have been taken to present a testimonial to Lieutenant Kinchant. The physical labour and mental anxiety which this gallant young sportsman underwent to make the Sweep a success, were extraordinary, and it will be a disgrace to the good name of Indian sportsmen if such work should remain without substantial acknowledgment. The fortunate prize winners are only waiting, we are sure, for somebody to take the initiative in the matter, to subscribe liberally to any testimonial which may be suggested, and their example will be followed widely throughout the country. Surely no more than a hint is necessary to the sporting community of Umballa, to cause the immediate inauguration of a Committee there, to carry out arrangements for presenting Lieutenant Kinchant with a suitable and handsome acknowledgment of his services in the cause of sport."

THE *Delhi Gazette*'s special correspondent says that the Amir of Cabul is reported to have levied contributions from the following merchants, sirdars, and officials:—

Syud Khan and Mooseh Khan, the famous merchants of Cabul, ½ lakhs each	Rs.4,00,000
Others of less note, 5,000 each (their number is not mentioned; they may no doubt be numerous.)	
Hubeeb-oolla Khan, late Councillor, for re-instatement in his former post	7,00,000
Tahir Hosen, Accountant of Jellalabad Division	2,00,000
Mirza Hosen Khan of Cabul	3,00,000
Sultan Mahomed, Tax Collector	1,00,000
Treasurer	1,00,000
Mirza Zafir Khan, Octroi Collector	50 000
Safdar Ali Khan, Hakim, Candahar	5,00 0 0
Hasen Ali Khan, Commander-in-Chief	6,00,000
Hakim of Badakhshan	6,00,000
Ditto of Herat and Meman	5,00,000
Ditto of Turkestan	6,0 ,000

Sirdars of inferior note have to pay according to their circumstances. If these individuals fail to pay their quotas soon, they will be dismissed, and others with long purses will be appointed to their posts. It is believed that this extraordinary measure will compel the people to resort to rebellion, as the contributions will ultimately fall on the commonalty, who have been made paupers already by various exactions of the kind. They wish heartily for an end to Shere Ali's reign, and the installation of Sirdar Yakoob Khan on the *gaddi*.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* tells the following extraordinary story:—"A story has been going round here, and I give it to you as I heard it, without vouching for its truth. It appears that prior to Lord Lytton's departure from Calcutta his two younger children were sent to Simla. When the train which conveyed them was about to start, Lord William as A.D.C. stood on the platform among the crowd. Up comes a great big he railway man with a night lamp, pats the A.D.C. on his shoulder familiarly, and says, 'I say, is your Bo- going up to-night?' Lord William stared at him and replied, 'If you mean by my Boy, H.E. the Viceroy, I must say he can't.' But I should advise you to speak of his Lordship in more respectful terms for the future.' The crowd laughed, the railway navvy, addressing Lord William, said 'You be——,' and diving into the crowd disappeared. Lord William was not to be consigned to perdition in this easy sort of way. He followed the man about, and at last came face to face with him in his office, for the railway man was the foreman of some department, I don't know exactly if it was the Engineering, Traffic, or Locomotive. Taking his hat off and laying his cane with it very composedly on the table, Lord William demanded an apology. This the railway man refused. Lord William renewed his demand, threatening even a tidier warming than his brother Lord Marcus gave the pettifogging solicitor. The railway man was firm. 'Take that' and 'take that' followed in quick succession, and the great big navvy soon found that his opponent was too much for him. He backed and backed until he got into a corner, and Lord William without receiving a scratch in return pommelled him well. An assistant of the railway man came in, and not knowing who it was that was paying his superior off, attempted to assault Lord William. The latter, however, did not take long to overcome his fresh opponent, and soon got the railway men's heads together and amused himself by watching the effect of the collisions as he kept hammering them one against the other. He was soon disturbed by the police, and the next morning there was the usual investigation. Lord William appeared and told his story like a gentleman, and again said if an apology was given he would not press the matter. The apology was then given, and the big railway man was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 3 to defray the cost of some glasses broken during the encounter. The most amusing part of the story remains untold, for as Lord William emerged out of the office he said that Railway men in India were worth nothing, they could "neither read, write, wrestle, nor fight."

"LORGNETTE" writes in the *Sportsman*:—"Were I Lord Hartington I would resign the leadership of the Liberal party and have done with it. The almost constant subject of discussion between the heads of the party is the question of leadership. They wait upon Mr. Gladstone as Antony said the Romans waited upon Cæsar with the kingly crown; and Gladstone with the leadership as Cæsar with the crown—'thrice did he refuse it.' Besides being a gentleman Lord Hartington is a gentleman, and therefore faithful to his party. But the party is treating him scurvily. For Mr. Gladstone and his political toying and postcardial indiscretions I am sorry. Until the time when he resigned the premiership suddenly and from impulse he was a great statesman.

THE *World* says:—Prince Otto Von Bismarck-Schonhausen, accompanied by his wife Princess Joanna, his daughter Countess Marie, his son Count Herbert, and a suit of five servants, is taking the waters at Kissingen, and trying to recover, through their agency, his lost power of sleep and the balance of his over-strained nerves. For this purpose he guards most zealously his privacy, and denies himself to visitors, newspaper correspondents, and the admiring public. So anxious is he that his incognito should be absolutely respected, that on his arrival he addressed a most quaint and characteristic epistle in the *Kissingen Anzeiger* to the bathers, begging them, not to say ordering them, not to congregate for the purpose of staring at him when daily obliged to attend for his bath, and not to recognise or bow to him in public; for either he would be obliged to ignore their salutations and be ill-mannered as an ill-mannered man, or he would at every instant be compelled to take off his hat, catch cold, and lose all benefit of his cure.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN has undergone a singular operation. It will be remembered that at Drury-lane Theatre, Macduff's sword accidentally struck him in the eye, causing an abrupt termination of his engagement and his retirement for some weeks. In the end he left the doctor's hands cured, as was believed, but ever since he has been troubled with a curious affection of the eye. Having consulted an oculist, the conclusion was arrived at that there must be something in the eyeball itself. Barry Sullivan consented to undergo the necessary operation for testing this theory. His eye-ball was cut open, and from it there was taken an eyelash, which had been thrust in at the point of the sword.

THE little pests which are so much execrated in India have been troublesome this year in London. A writer in a London paper says:—"In St. James's street, during the early part of the present week, while the weather might yet have been described as warm, I met a friend up from the country, and located in fashionable lodgings over a milk-shop not far from Hyde Park. My friend's face bore certain suspicious marks, such as might have been produced by the aggressive and puncturing Norfolk Howard. He, however, assured me that the disfigurement was the result of mosquito bites, and I, out of politeness, took the mosquitoes *cum grano salis*. That for many summers past there have been mosquitoes in town is a fact; and I know of at least two monster hotels at the West end where during the warm weather mosquito curtains used to be attached to the guests' beds. That this was a necessary precaution was evident from the circumstance that the barmaids, to whose beds we may assume there were no mosquito curtains, bore evident marks of the attentions of the tropical strangers.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Pour encourager les autres, we publish the following list of honorary members, who have up to the present time come forward to assist the Volunteer movement:—

Hon. J. Gibbs.	C. J. Sharp, Esq.
Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	F. D. Parker, Esq.
Hon. Justice Melvill.	W. Webb, Esq.
Hon. Justice Kemball.	C. W. L. Jackson, Esq.
Hon. Justice Atkinson.	F. S. Hore, Esq.
Hon. Justice West.	R. Clark, Esq.
Hon. J. Marriott.	A. Tait, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq.	C. A. Winter, Esq.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.	R. B. Sedgewick, Esq.
J. H. Grant, Esq., C. S.	Frank Chalk, Esq.
J. M. Maclean, Esq.	J. R. Duxbury, Esq.
F. Mathew, Esq.	James Douglas, Esq.
M. Balfour, Esq.	G. W. Forrey, Esq.
P. W. Robertson, Esq.	J. Worrall, Esq.
G. W. Moulvie, Esq.	A. Bedford, Esq.

We understand that application has been made by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India for sanction for the entertainment of a Commandant and Adjutant to the Bombay Rifle Volunteers. As soon as an answer is received to the application, we believe it is the intention of H. E. the Governor to at once appoint these officers.

THE SULTAN AND INDIAN MUSSULMANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following letter appeared in an issue of the London *Times* which came to hand by the last mail. The singular incorrectness of the assertions made by two distinguished Orientalists on matters, correct information in regard to which is easily obtainable, *is*, to say the least, singular:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Professor Monier Williams, in his learned and most interesting letter on India in *The Times* of to-day, writes of the Sultan Mahomedans of India:—

"I feel convinced they have no idea of acknowledging the Sultan of Constantinople as their spiritual head, and that the existence of a sympathy between India and Turkey is a figment of political agitators."

I can only speak for Bombay, and there I know that the Mahomedans regularly pray in all the mosques for the welfare of the Sultan of Constantinople, and by name, as follows:—

"O God! help those who keep the faith of Mahomed, and count us among them and withhold Thy help from those who withhold help from the faith of Mahomed, and count us not among them. O God! help the faith of Islam, and help the faithful by preserving for ever the sovereignty of the Slave of Hijaz, the Champion of the Faith, the Sultan of the Two Seas, and the Khakan of the Two Lands, Abdool Hamed Khan II., Sovereign of our present time: preserve his sovereignty for ever, and his dominions, and ever increase on the faithful the blessings of Thy favour and beneficence. Amen."

During the Mogul dynasty the reigning Emperor of Delhi was prayed for, but after the extinction of the Mogul Empire the Soonie Mahomedans of India gradually adopted the practice of praying for the Sultan of Constantinople, or Kaisar-i-Rum. In the city of Delhi itself the Mogul Emperor was prayed for down to the Mutiny. It is a great pity that we do not get the Mahomedans of India to look up to the Sheerif of Mecca as the Caliph of Islam, for he lives by the side of our road to India, and would be as completely in our power as the Suez Canal.

June 11. GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Both Professor Williams and Dr. Birdwood are appar ntly utterly ignorant of the subject on which they assume to be authorities, and it is strange that though several authors, competent to speak on the subject, have long since fully explained the question at issue, men who are supposed to be *au fait* with Oriental matters still write as if the subject were one, for the solution of which we had nothing but conjecture to rely on. The question at issue is—is the Sultan of Turkey the religious head of the Mahomedan religion? Notwithstanding the mystery which so many have of late attempted to throw around the answer to this query, it requires nothing but a reference to the past history of Islam to solve the question fully, and beyond the possibility of doubt. We will not now stop, however, to go into the details, which it would be necessary to give at length to prove the answer; suffice it to say, that the Sultan is not, never was, and never can be the "spiritual head" of the Mahomedans either of Turkey or any other country. The "spiritual head" of Islam is the Sheerif of Mecca, Munsoor Ibn Abd'ullah, the son of Abd'ullah Ibn Motaleb, the late Sheerif of Mecca, whose death was announced by telegraph a few days ago. But since the occupation of the Hejaz by the Turks, the Sultan has *claimed* the title of *Amir ul-muminen* ("Ruler of the Faithful"). His claim is, however, unfounded in anything but the weakest precedent, and except by the Turks, has never been admitted. To the present day the Sheerif of Mecca for the time being, and *he* only, can with justice lay claim to the title referred to. Dr Birdwood quotes the prayer for the Sultan used in the mosques of Bombay as conclusively in favour of his idea that the Sultan is the head of the Mahomedan religion. Surely he must be aware that so long ago as the time of Nadir Shah, the Sultan of Turkey was regularly prayed for in the temple of Mecca! and that he is prayed for—not as the "spiritual head" of Islam, but as the reigning sovereign—quite a different thing. In India, however, owing simply to the ignorance of the greater mass of the Mahomedan people in the country, it is by no means uncommon to find men who consider the Sultan as the "spiritual head" of Islam; but the majority look upon him simply as what he undoubtedly is—the worldly, i.e., political head of Islam. How Dr. Birdwood makes the extraordinary blunder of supposing that the late Sheerif of Mecca lived "by the side of one road to India," is incomprehensible. The Sheerif of Mecca has lived uninterruptedly at Constan inople for the last twelve years, though it is probable that his successor will reside in the Hejaz, although not at Mecca. But notwithstanding that the Sheerif was an absentee, his influence over the Arabs was not impaired, and it is not at all unlikely that his decease, by transferring the authority which he alone correctly deem supreme (to them), may lead to a disturbance in the Hejaz and Yemen. The fact, then, is—that the Sultan is the *political* head or sovereign of the orthodox or Sunni Mahomedans of the world, while the Sheerif of Mecca is their "*spiritual* head." The sympathy which exists between India and Turkey is no "figment of political agitators." It is a fact, and one of considerable gravity, deserving of the most careful consideration our statesmen at home and in India can afford to give it, for the position which the Mahomedans of India have taken really amounts to this—that they are the subjects of the Sultan and not of Her Majesty, and therefore aliens, who are bound by the laws of the country, but owe their first obedience to the Sultan, any act of hostility against whom they would logically consider as releasing them from their obligations to the Indian Empire.

HAJEE.

MORE CHAUVINISM FOR "OMICRON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In both the English daily newspapers published in this place appeared yesterday morning a paragraph taken from the *Cologne Gazette*, which seems to require some comment. The Continental papers have for many years indulged in disparaging remarks about our glorious country, which remarks do not cause much anxiety to such of us as have an invincible faith in the future of the "Empire on which the sun never sets," but are still calculated to do some harm on the principle that if you throw enough mud some of it is sure to stick.

"In the first place," quoth the *Cologne Gazette*, "the secret of the English policy is the consciousness of England's military weakness." Are we so very weak? I must confess this is news to me. It is true that, owing to our fortunate insular position, we have not to sap the life-blood of the nation by keeping up an enormous army, like those which disfigure the Continent of Europe, and the main of which no people will be able to support for many more years. But we could immediately put into the field an army counting many more than the 40,000 men the German paper allows us, and, securely guarded in our island home by the greatest maritime power the world ever saw, we could, aided by our enormous wealth, rapidly prepare probably ten times 40,000 men to follow their brethren.

We are told by our Teutonic friend that we played a subordinate part in the Crimea. Did the men who so gallantly held the heights of Inkermann against odds which to any other troops, not excepting the victors of Sedan, would probably have been overwhelming, act a subordinate part in the war? Did the English nation play a subordinate part when it declared through its Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, that it would carry on the war single-handed without the aid of France, unless the Black Sea clauses in the Treaty of Peace were conceded? It is true that these clauses have since been allowed to be cancelled, but that has nothing to do with the present question.

In estimating our military resources, the Cologne paper appears to think that we have nothing to count upon but Regulars and Volunteers, and has evidently not heard of the Militia, which, if good for nothing else—a very questionable point—would at all events be useful in setting free for purposes of active warfare the regular garrisons of Gibraltar, Malta, and other places, and would certainly hold those places against the world in arms.

People who have not read history may think that in former years we were in the habit of fighting single-handed on the Continent, but the fact is that many centuries have passed since we have waged war on the Continent without allies. Our *rôle* has been, and that more than once, to vindicate the freedom of Europe by casting our sword into the scale of the weaker side, and aiding the cause of liberty with all our strength of wealth and courage. The English armies fighting in Europe against Louis XIV., against the greater Napoleon, were small, generally, as compared with those of the allies banded with them, but will any candid foreigner contend that without the English aid in men and money the struggles with these two naughty conquerors would so soon have been brought to successful conclusions? Byron somewhere writes about his country as

"The fond ally,
That fights for all, and ever fights in vain,"

but the map of Europe might have been strangely different to what it now is but for the strenuous exertions of "the fond ally" in the cause of European freedom.

What we have done we can do again. At all events, we are the only Great Power in Europe which has not in the course of this nineteenth century been beaten down to the dust to grovel there for a time, and more than one of them has enjoyed that proud position more than once; and in the course of the said nineteenth century we have fought about as often as any of the other great nations, for it must be remembered that when we were playing "our subordinate part" in the Crimea, Austria and Russia were at peace, and the latter power at least was generally considered to have played rather a subordinate part to the Emperor Nicholas.

Is it certainly amusing to an Englishman to read that there is a chance of the supremacy of the English fleet becoming questionable through the use of torpedoes. To an intellect unillumined by "geist," it appears just possible that the greatest naval power *might* be able to make the most destructive use of torpedoes, which have not, by the way, in the war now going on, been yet proved to be weapons which would be very formidable against vessels manned by sailors possessing the admitted smartness of our gallant Tars.

We need not be afraid, notwithstanding the patronising regrets of your High Dutch contemporary. England has generally found, as her homely phrase has it, that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it," and we have no doubt, neither you nor I at least, Sir, that some Chatham, some Palmerston, will quietly step to the front when he is wanted; we have had even greater men in the past, why should we lack them in the future?

I remember reading a sentence some years ago in a London paper to the effect that we had been fighting for some centuries with all sorts and conditions of men and had no reason to be ashamed of the result. Nor do we see any reason to fear the result of any fighting we may have to go through in the years before us.

I am, as you know, Sir, a plain peaceable man, but I am proud, and think I have some reason to be, of my country, and nonsense such as that I have been commenting on fires my blood and causes me to take up my feeble pen in defence of her well-earned fame.

July 12. TRUE BRITON.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there are many persons in India interested in the result of the election of candidates for this school, will you kindly publish this letter showing the names of those successful on the 20th of June last. I would call the attention of all friends of the institution to the great failing off in the number of votes of late years, the first on the list this year, Miss Nicholas, has registered four thousand seven hundred and thirty, there being but four vacancies, whereas a few years ago with six vacancies the first successful candidate had registered over eight thousand. From this it is evident there must be a great reduction in the income of the school. The support of all well-wishers of the institution is earnestly requested.

I will gladly receive subscriptions and donations, register subscribers' votes, supply books and papers, and give every information required.

Clara D. Nicholas	4,730 votes.
Blanche O Donoghue	4,291 "
Edith M. Barr	3,695 "
Jane A. M. Farnell	3,200 "

H. STEWART COOKRANE, Lieut.-Colonel.
Deolali, July 11.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the *Times of India* to serve its native masters in this affair, there can be no doubt that for your editorial *expose* of the supposed murder committed on the 23 d ult., you are entitled to the sincere thanks of every intelligent member of the Parsee community. The contradictory statements put forward in defence of the conduct of the corpse-bearers—statements all of which profess to be authentic—serve but to strengthen the suspicion raised against them. To say that the explanations given by them prove their innocence, because they were satisfactory to the mind of the committee who questioned them, is to beg the entire question. Suppose even that the men were put on their oaths, is it in human nature to believe that they would make admissions to criminate themselves in such a serious case? One can easily see from the explanations given in the Parsee papers and in the *Times of India*—supposing that those explanations are *bona fide*—that the corpse-bearers have palpably prevaricated. And so have their apologists from an excessive desire to screen them, and thereby withdraw the matter from the scrutiny of intelligent men. The suspected corpse-bearers are now well-known, and there should be no difficulty in summoning them before the Chief Magistrate in order to submit them to the test of a judicial enquiry. Then, and not till then, could the unpleasant rumours which have originated be finally and reasonably settled. The Parsees have everything to gain, and nothing to lose, from such an enquiry.

LIGHT.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JULY 11.

I REGRET to say that we have had little or no rain, and the tender sprouting have begun to wither; great anxiety, therefore, prevails in the rural community. At times the heavily laden clouds seem to be about to discharge their burden, but the high winds tantalizingly dispel them. Grain is daily rising in price, and the poor of Baroda are clamorous in consequence. The daily feeding of the poor at the Moti Baug, instituted by Khunderao, has, in these hard times, proved a great relief to them, and but for this long established practice, Baroda would now have proved a centre of much distress. Khunderao is gratefully remembered daily for this his charity.

There is a stir among the police, who have reported to a village beyond Padra (he ex-Gaekwar's former place of confinement) to suppress some rising of the gir-asias, who have resorted to incendiarism and outlawry, and have thereby caused consternation in the district. A company of the 2nd regiment of the State troops is also ordered to proceed there, in case their services are required.

The young Maharaja, under the instructions of Sergeant Quin, of the European detachment here, has for the last two days commenced to study company drill practically, for which purpose forty rank and file with a full complement of officers are to be daily in attendance at the Moti Baug Palace.

AJMERE, 3RD JULY.

I MENTIONED before that lovers of the gun would have an opportunity of visiting rare shooting grounds when the Western Rajputana Railway line to Ahmedabad was completed, but it did not occur to me that native shikarees would also be afforded the means of slaughtering without impunity game of every kind, and at all times of the year, as they do in Ajmere and the adjoining villages. Every village is overstocked with native would-be sportsmen, each one being armed with an immensely long flint gun, the charge used being from 3 to 4 drs. of country made gunpowder, and No. 12 spherical shot. Deer, chinkaras (ravine deer), bustard, &c. fall victims to the weapons of these men, and the manœuvres adopted to secure the game is anything but sportsmanlike. One man sets out and scours all the plains where he is likely to find large game, and when he has discovered where the deer are most numerous, he communicates his success to his friends. Pits about 3 feet deep and 2 in diameter are then dug on the plain at a distance of 200 or 300 yards apart from one another. A party is then formed consisting of 50 or 60 men, both mounted and on foot armed with swords, clubs, and guns. Their first move is to sally out, the shikarees taking up their positions in the pits, and the horsemen and others scattering themselves in all directions, and beating round in a circle, and driving the deer in the direction of the ambuscades. When the unsuspecting animals have been driven to within 30 yards of the hidden shikarees, a well-timed volley is fired, which makes dreadful havoc among the unfortunate deer, killing and wounding say half a doz n. Then follows a charge by the horsemen, who run down and hack the wounded ones. This brutal and unsportsmanlike practice prevails throughout all the Ajmere districts, and game begins to be so scarce and shy of late, that an approach within 300 yards of a black buck is a moral impossibility. Hare, quail, partridge, pigeon, and small game of every kind are spared in the breeding season by men who live by the occupation, so that I doubt whether we shall have any shooting grounds worth a visit, if the above practices spread in India. The only thing that would act as a restraint would be to introduce game laws.—*Poona Observer.*

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, JULY 6.

THAT momentous question, Akola *versus* Oomraotee, is the chief official topic, as to whether the climate of the latter town is not more healthy and suitable to European existence than the former. It is a fact and one which cannot be gainsaid that Akola has been condemned by the European community, *vide* official reports and Mr. Lyall's Berar Gazetteer, and my Notes on the reported transfer of the head-quarters of the province to Akola have received attention. The Revenue Commissioner of the H. A. D. has been requested to call upon the Sanitary Commissioner H. A. D. to report as soon as possible as to the healthiness of the two stations. We await with anxiety Dr. Abbott's sanitary report, for he will set to work in *vi con amore*.

Berar is overrun with fat beggars, who are too lazy to work for their living. It is a nuisance which cannot any longer be tolerated; go where you will, you will find these idlers unpleasantly importunate in their cravings. The Municipality should lose no time to prevent the coming-into of fat beggars going from house to house singing for alms. Surely a poor house can be constructed from the savings of the Berar revenue to house the needy? Writing about poor houses, reminds me of a report I have received on the working of the Goolburga poor house, by "G. Palmer, S. to S. O. M., P. W. D. and M.," which interpreted means "Secretary to the Sudr-ool-Maham, Public Works Department, and member of the Central Relief Committee" in the Southern Division of H. H. the Nizam's (Padsha) dominions. A grand affix this to one's name. However, the inspection report speaks well of the Nizam's Government, and H. E. Sir Salar Jung thanks all concerned on behalf of his Government, for the "efficient management of these asylums from their very first opening." Great encomium is also given to Moulvie Mushtak Hussein, the Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee at Hyderabad, for his exertions in the establishment of poor houses. What will Dr. Cornish say of the quantity of diet as doled out there? Mr. Palmer says, "it consisted of what appeared to me to be a very good quality of rice boiled in large chatties, and given out in measures with two or three ladles full of a kind of *soup*." The size of ladle is not stated, nor is it known, whether the above quantity is given once, twice, or three times a day; however, we may gather the quantity of the cooked food from the following which Mr. Palmer "thought very liberal":—

To a man	½ seer grain	(uncooked.)
To a woman	¼ "	"
To a *big* child	¼ "	"
To a *small* child	⅛ "	"

We are in ignorance as to what ages constitute a big or a small child. Perhaps the *Moglai* don't believe in age! We are further told that the people employed in the relief house at Goolburga are more or less skilled workmen, for they turn their hand to rope, mat and basket making, cotton spinning, and the preparation of gunny, which is certainly very good "to secure a small return on the money laid out by the Government." The report states, "their physique and appearance were certainly much below the average of those coolies employed on the famine relief works."

It is reported that Dr. Abbott, Sanitary Commissioner H. A. D. will a few months hence, betake himself to the happy shores of Lolo's Isle.

From advices dated 3rd inst. from Hingolee, the residents of that town seem to think that there is a "Jonas" amongst them, which prevents the downpour of rain. In June the rainfall gauged only 3·77 inches, while in previous years the register exhibits 8 to 12 inches.

BOMBAY.

MESSRS F. A. Spencer and M. Mowat are appointed to be members of the Burial Board, *vice* Messrs. Connon and J. G. Smith.

MR. W. H. WHITE, Assistant Engineer, is appointed a non-official Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Broach, *vice* Mr. Harrison, transferred.

MR. J. N. C. BETTS, Accountant to the Dockyard, and Pay Master Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

LICENCE to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1872, is given to the Rev. J. P. Graham, Minister of the American Presbyterian Mission.

NOTICE.—The departure of the coast mail, per B. I. S. N. Co.'s contract steamer, has been unavoidably postponed to Saturday, the 14 h inst. The mails will be closed at the General Post Office at the usual hour on that day.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Jusseff Cassum, a noted character was yesterday sentenced to two years' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing Rs. 150 in cash belonging to Ahmed bin Sallum.

CHIEF CLERK OF THE POLICE COURTS.—Mr. E. Hingley, the Chief Clerk of the Bombay Police Courts, and Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, &c. availed himself of his privilege leave for two months from yesterday, and Mr. H. W. Barker assumed charge.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Alexander Gardner and Henry Hagget, seamen of the British ship Tobique, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three weeks' hard labour each in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 7th July was 48 feet 1 tenth; total rainfall up to date 20 inches 45 cents. In the corresponding week last year the depth was 52 feet 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 26 inches 3 cents.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd July 1877 was Rs. 1,02,50,730, add silver received during the week Rs. 20,55,520. The sum of Rs. 22,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,01,36,250. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 24,44,363 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint awaiting assay.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Kemball, a summary suit was heard in which Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett sued Roopchand Moolchand on a promissory note. Mr. Jeffries, Administrator General at Bombay), instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff; but there was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,850, with costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

THAT business in Karrachee is very brisk just now may be inferred from the fact that seven goods trains are daily despatched from both ends of the Sind section of the S. P. and D. Railway. The stock of waggons being unequal to the present unusual demand, we understand that the Railway authorities have found it necessary to have recourse to some of the pas-senger carriages, which are now utilized for the loading and conveyance of goods. The almost daily arrival of large quantities of materials for the I. V. S. Ry. line contained with the grain traffic strains the carrying capacity of the Sind Railway to the utmost.—*The Beacon.*

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—Out of respect to the memory of the deceased Baronet, all the Parsee schools in Bombay as well as the Parsee shops in the English Bazaar and other places were closed yesterday. All the local banks were closed until noon. The traffic at the Elphinstone landing was partly stopped, while several Hindoo and Mahomedan shops in the native town, as well as those of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Acquith and Co., and other European establishments, were also closed. The Parsee Dispensary at Grant Road was also closed, and remained leave for the day. In the evening a large number of Parsees assembled at the deceased's residence "Manzgon Castle," in token of their sympathy with his family.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th July 1877, was 636, being 76 less than in the preceding week, 268 more than the total of the week ending 11th July 1876, and 314 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 290 births were reported in the diff-ren districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population for the week was 24·64 deaths from remittent fever which is 21 less than last week and 103 more above the same period last year. There were 127 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 180 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 34, 20, and 25 respectively, compared with 24, 14 and 31 last year.

RE-DIRECTION TICKETS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Any official who pays a yearly fee of Rupees 12 per annum in advance, may have his fully paid private covers enclosed in the packet or bag of fully prepaid Service Covers, *made up by an Officer of his Establishment*, without paying forward postage on such private covers. No Post Office Clerk, except in the case noted below, is allowed to make up the official packet, and the bag made up as above, must be paid for in Service Stamps. It

...QUESTION.

(Indian Daily News.)

UNDER the pressure of our scientific law, the sphere which weight bears been occupied by punchayats has been a good deal narrowed in recent years; and as the years go on, the punchayat system begins to look more and more out of date, when viewed in relation to its surroundings. The reverse is the case with the jury system, of which it may be truly said that, so far as there is any virtue in it at all, it belongs to a condition of things that is rather too far advanced for the present state of native society. Not to lay too much stress on individual instances, in which juries have been influenced by caste prejudices and other considerations, and have refuted to declare obvious criminals guilty of the offences brought home to them, most persons will, perhaps, on reflection allow that, if the experience of England furnishes any criterion, it is very doubtful whether such virtues, as may be detected in the jury system by its warmest admirers, are capable of being properly made use of in India. Of late the opinion has sometimes been put forward in these columns, that the jury system is rather an antiquated ceremony than a privilege of real value, and it is interesting to note the gradual spread of this opinion wherever it is permitted to operate in freedom from prejudice. In India, where race feelings and other influences disfigure so many political discussions, the question has hardly ever been fairly discussed on its own merits. But we can best approach it by asking whether, if we were innocent persons, wrongly charged before the High Court, in a matter which required acute thinking, we would rather trust the trained faculties of an English judge, or the wayward and untrained notions of a jury, selected haphazard from the community at large. The old days, when the crown and its servants were at war with the masses, have happily passed away, and though it would be premature to suppose that judges are immaculate, or society perfect, the reasons for preferring an untrained jury to trained judge will, in the majority of cases in which such a preference exists, be found, we fear, to be allied with personal sympathies which will tell rather for our argument than against it. The old jest that, if a man was guilty, would ordinarily prefer a jury, but that, if innocent, he would prefer to be tried by a judge, expresses a truth which most of us are apt to overlook. No doubt a jury is originally intended for the protection of the individual, and it is a concession granted by sovereignty to its subjects, rather than a system set up by individual weakness against the Government. But if criminals learn to look upon the jury system as a precious boon, because their chances of escape under it are greater, as they probably are, is there no duty to human societies which requires as to place some limits to the license lurking under the old saying, that it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished? The saying, as it stands by itself, is safe and sound enough. But do not most of the apologies for juries that are offered now-a-days mean something like this—that it is better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than that anybody should be punished at all?

INSULT AND CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

On the 7th inst. at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Madras, before Mr. R. P. Campbell, Mr. George Humphries Smith, Assistant Engineer to the Municipality charged Mr. J. H. Caster with intentional insult and criminal intimidation. The accused was also called upon to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace towards the complainant. Mr. A. Champion conducted the prosecution, and the accused defended himself. The action was based on a highly provocative letter alleged to have been written by the accused to the prosecutor. The defendant pleaded *not guilty* in general terms, and provocation on the part of the prosecutor. On being questioned by his Worship as to his defence, the defendant admitted the writing of the letter and pleaded provocation. In opening the case Mr. Champion said that it was unnecessary for him to say much by way of comment on the indecent and vile letter written by the defendant, as the document spoke for itself. It would be for his Worship to decide whether he should be allowed with impunity to write a letter so calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Mr Champion then read the letter. It consisted of a string of explitives and phrases quite the reverse of parliamentary, and in it the accused warned the prosecution that on the first occasion he should meet him either in public or in private, he would break every bone in the prosecutor's "rotten carcase." As to the provocation set up by the defendant Mr. Champion said that he could not conceive what provocation the defendant was referring to. The only circumstance that the defendant might have regarded as a provocation happened so long ago as in December last. It had unfortunately happened that, on the 6th December 1876, the wife of the prosecutor left his protection, and the prosecutor, rightly or wrongly, believed that the defendant had been the cause of his wife leaving him. The prosecutor had a personal interview with the defendant with regard to his wife's leaving him and accused him of being the cause, but since then no communication had taken place between them on the subject. The circumstance to which Mr. Champion alluded, he submitted, was an occurrence too old to set up in justification of a letter now written by the defendant.

His Worship said that the defendant, acting rashly on an impression that the prosecutor was the author of the circular, had written a most provocative and vile letter to the prosecutor. It was necessary that the prosecutor should be protected. His Worship therefore convicted the defendant of intentional insult and sentenced him to pay a fine of 135 rupees, of which 35 rupees are to be given to the prosecutor as compensation for the expenses incurred by him in the case. The defendant was further called upon to enter into a recognisance to keep the peace towards the defendant for six months, himself in five hundred rupees and two sureties of 200 rupees each.

At the Presidency Magistrate's Court, on the 8th inst., before Colonel Weldon, Mr. Alfred Champion, Solicitor, in behalf of Mr. G. H. Smith, applied for, and obtained a warrant of arrest against Mr. J. H. Caster on the ground of his adultery with the complainant's wife. The warrant was issued, and Mr. Caster was arrested.

PHILADELPHIA DEGREES.

"ONE acquainted with the facts," writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"A Calcutta gentleman named Rajah S. M. Tagore has been frequently mentioned in the papers lately, in connection with certain Oriental subjects, of which he is, I believe, an eminent Professor. This gentleman has represented himself on several public occasions, and is invariably represented in the newspapers, as possessing the University title of Doctor in the faculty of Music. He is so described in the *Pioneer* which I have taken up this morning. Allow me to point out that this is a parody of an honourable title. There are but two ways in which the degree referred to can be acquired in England. One is to receive it as a gift, and *honoris causa* in consideration of distinguished reputation, at the hands of one of the English Universities competent to bestow it; as Herr Joachim, the eminent violinist, and head of the Berlin High School of Music, received it at Cambridge a month ago. The other is to acquire it by an eight years' course of severe study, interspersed with examinations at one of the same Universities. On the Continent I know of no country where the degree is in vogue except Germany. In Germany it is given only by certain Universities and only *honoris causa* for very distinguished reputation. Rajah Tagore has acquired his degree neither from England, nor from Germany, but from the University of Philadelphia in the United States, whose degree the academic world does not recognize. It recognizes the English and German degree because they give a guarantee; but it does not recognize the American degrees because they give no guarantee. The full meaning of this will appear when I explain that to obtain a Philadelphia degree it is not necessary to pass an examination of any sort, or to furnish a guarantee from any other body, or even to visit the University, and *that the sole consideration required of the candidates for the honour is the remittance to the University of a small sum of money.* It is necessary to add any comment. Rajah Tagore is not alone in this matter. Precisely the same remarks are applicable to the case of the late organist of the Madras Cathedral, who purchased a Philadelphia certificate of Doctor in Music two or three years ago, and made use of it until recently in Madras. In 1875 the *Guardian* newspaper exposed the holder of a Philadelphia musical degree, and the holder, who had been using the title for professional purposes in England, was obliged to drop it. Some few years ago, a whole set of medical practitioners, who were naturalized Philadelphia medical degrees, were exposed similarly in the *Lancet*. It appears to me that there ought to be enough academic spirit here to resent the adoption in India, whether ignorantly or otherwise, of titles which would not be tolerated in England. If the practice of using the degrees of the Philadelphia University is not checked in the bud, Indian and the Colonies will soon be over-run with them in all faculties. The instances I have brought forward are in one faculty only, but I dare say that other faculties could be shown by those who know their circumstances to be exposed to the same danger."

JOTTINGS ON THE BANGALORE RACE COURSE.

RUMOURS are rife that Oliver Twist had done the best time on the course in a trial covering 1¼ miles with ease in 2m. 3s. and the last mile in 1m. 58s. If this be true Oliver Twist is bound to be a very dangerous opponent in whatever race he may start for. Then the question arises how good must Lord Clifden be, when the latter conceded 1st. 2lbs. to Major Farewell's bay at the late Wellington races. We are of opinion that Oliver Twist now appears a much improved horse as he never to our eye looked so blooming and full of muscle as he now does, and as we find Mr. Pilgrim's horse entered for the Trial Stakes at the last entrance in which he will have to carry 9st. 5lbs. and Oliver Twist 9st. 2lbs. judging from the Wellington running it should be a good thing for Lord Clifden. Mr. Downall has also entered the English chestnut at the last moment; Cherisher will put up 9st. 12lbs., but he is bound to show a bold front but cannot hope for success while conceding 10 lbs to Oliver Twist and 7 lbs. to Lord Clifden. The two first of July entries will considerably increase the value of the stakes, each having to pay Rs. 200, making the total value of the stakes Rs. 1,960; there can, however, be no doubt that the two entries referred to were owing to the ailment and recent slow work that has been done by His Highness the Maharajah of Jeudpore's Crown Prince; the fraternity evidently being alive to the great amount of work this animal requires, notably that he nearly killed three others in leading him in exercise at Delhi. There is something certain that Mr. Wheal has been taking for a something else besides flat racing, for be it known that there is to be a handicap in stating that Crown Prince was out at Arram on Tuesday last accompanied by Black Buck (1st- Saladin) and a Chestnut Mare, the property of a young Sub, as a-pirant to Turf honors; but what the English are to know or not, we are not in a position to state beyond the fact that reports say that steeplechasing is exactly Crown Prince's business, and that he fences magnificently when required. We, however, hope he may be brought out to run against his old Delhi antagonists Kingcraft and Exeter, a matter which at the present moment looks very doubtful.

Some of our race going spectators who turn up at the course in the morning will have noticed that the greater portion of H. H. the Khanderao's string of horses have not been out at work during the mornings; the Persian Brigade now makes their appearance about 4-30, afternoon, and can be seen rattling along between that hour and six o'clock. To our idea it seems a great pity that such a lot of young good looking arabs should be hammered about at the early age of 3 year old. We have seldom seen a more powerful looking youngster than Shahbaz who has already been going very stiffly, and Surfaraz, the well made chestnut, goes if possible worse than his stable companion, but improve we he gets warm. The former has been reported the best mulden in this stable, and is said to have gone R. C. in 2m. 33-5; we should at once put this down as an exaggeration, for it must be noted that but few of the Australians go in better time. Cherister, ridden by Walsh and Orlando with Blackburn up, went a very strong gallop during the week and only succeeded in travelling the same distance in two seconds better than the grey arab alluded to, and this was considered by competent judges to have been the best trial gallop that they had seen: Kingcraft was following at a long distance in the rear at the commencement, he gradually closed up towards the finish and could have undoubtedly passed either of his stable companions at any moment, so that the Veteran must be in rare good form, and the maiden Orlando far above the average class of walers we see imported; but if we mistake not, a rather high, figure was paid for this horse when selected in the Colonies for Captain Davidson. The announcement of the sale of Orlando must cause no end of excitement amongst the racing community, and he will realise a high figure.

In addition to the horses training for the flat races we notice that some of the steeplechasers are being got ready by a process of mild canters and gentle pipe openers with a view to the two days at Agram. Blackbird goes a strong gallop every morning, but having shown signs of a roarer, we fancy he wont do as well this year as he did last. The work on Friday was slow just enough to keep pipes open, the only exception being Characiacus who went a baster.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE CASE OF "CRESSWELL *vs.* WALROND"

(The Times, June 16.)

THE right-minded portion of the public cannot but be glad to be relieved of a case in which the ridiculous and the painful seemed to vie for pre-eminence. On Wednesday, on the opening of the Probate Court, it was announced, in the cause "Cresswell and others *v.* Walrond," that an arrangement had been made satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Serjeant Parry at the same time fully and unreservedly withdrew some expressions habitually applied by the testator to his daughter-in-law, which, on the supposition of their being true or at all justifiable, were part of the case for the validity of the will, but which had really no ground or even excuse. The story is one of those which we must suppose are mercifully allowed to disfigure the face of society as a warning to the inheritors of high social privileges. Mr. Bethell Walrond will be found among the gentleman holding foreign titles in this country, as a Grandee of Spain, Marquis de Vallado, Conde de Parsma, and Conde de Valderonda. He had Plantagenet blood, being descended from Edward I.; but he also represented the younger branch of the Walronds of Bradfield, who have been there seven centories. An ancestor of Mr. Bethell Walrond took a prominent part for Charles I.; and had to go to the West Indies, where he did such good work in the suppression of bucaniers that the King of Spain granted him the titles we have mentioned. When to all this are added English estates producing £3,000 a year and a large property in the West Indies, it will be seen that Mr. Bethell Walrond had at least the materials for a useful and honourable career. In other respects he had no quarrel with Providence. He was handsome, tall, of a rather striking figure, clever, well read, with a cultivated taste, with an enviable command of words. Had he but been able to command himself, he might have commanded an Army or an Empire. But something had gone wrong with him very early indeed. One element of his education may have had something to do with it. On a charming site in a beautiful part of Devonshire, a stranger wandering a little from the great roads comes suddenly on what he must conclude to be a Penitentiary or County Asylum—a square area of thirty or forty acres surrounded by walls fifteen feet high. They were built by a Scotch nobleman who had a bad figure and had made a singular marriage, and who on both accounts wished to avoid prying eyes. The place had been the property of Mr. Bethell Walrond's father and there he passed his early years. A temper amounting to almost utter insociableness early manifested itself. He travelled with a very accomplished gentleman, parted company with him in great wrath, and when the tutor came not long after to reside in his neighbourhood, steadfastly refused to exchange a word with him or to meet him. He married the daughter of an Irish Peer, a lady with whom there was no reason why he should not have lived happily to the day of his death; but after she had borne him five children and tolerated years of ill-usage, he finally insulted her and drove her from him, raised her with legal proceedings, and never mentioned her name without abuse. By this time he had quarrelled with all the friends of his youth, some of them most estimable and highly-gifted men, of as good family as his own, and ready to put up with a good deal. Upon each successive rupture he labelled the name of the friend he had lost with some invective or low category, and never mentioned him after except with that description.

He was now undisputed master of his singular domain, a good income somewhat curtailed by the allowance he had to make to his wife, and with several children, including the son who lately disputed the will, and two daughters. His management of these poor children is painfully suggestive of the story of Oliver Cromwell being taken from his cradle by a monkey, and carried to the roof of a house, where for an hour it terrified spectators by the extravagances it practised on the helpless babe. He insisted on the children complying, not only with his caprices, but with his bitter animosities. To one of the girls he gave the name of Devil, always addressed her as such, and branded the name with lunar caustic on her skin. The eldest son he was always inforcing to act the part of eldest son to such a father. All his natural and amiable feelings he bestowed upon dogs. He never saw a dog without stopping as others would at meeting an acquaintance, and he invested them with souls, not only for eternity, which is a speculative affair, but for this present time, which is more practical. He slept with dogs, talked to them, embraced them, and kept up in every way the fond belief that he was holding conversation with them. One of the girls died abroad. The child was buried, but the father had the body exhumed, brought home, kept in his bedroom, and finally deposited in his own grave by his side. Together with the remains of the child, he brought from abroad the body of a dog, into which he always declared the soul of the deceased daughter had passed, on no other ground than that he could detect the daughter's expression as he talked to the dog. He had many other brute pets, such as rabbits, and had no little difficulty in making his dogs discriminate between the pet rabbits and the wild ones with which his domain abounded. He was not a dog-fancier in the ordinary sense of the term, for it was rather the human affinity that he looked for in the dog than perfection of form or purity of breed. One day coming suddenly on a dog of chance mixture, a sort of Dutch mastiff or terrier pug, he fell violently in love with the animal, and secured one of its offspring as he could not have the parent. In his will he had left £1,000 to his dogs, but this only survived, so by a codicil he reduced the legacy to £300, the interest for the dog's keep, bequeathing the capital after its death to a hospital for sick dogs. All his dogs had solemn funerals and duly-inscribed monuments. His gardeners and laborers had to walk to the grave in procession, closely watched, and they were instantly discharged if a smile could be detected on their countenances. There are characters naturally unsociable and rebellious, but partially redeemed by kindness to servants and inferiors. There was no such mitigation in Mr. Bethell Walrond's nature. He had a strict and minute code of rules and forfeits for his servants, extending to his children. If he found a besom or a toy on the gravel walk, it was a sin to be severely expiated. Among other follies, Mr. Walrond gradually acquired a whole park of artillery, about fifty heavy guns, which on occasions he fired. One day a poor man long in his employ had both his arms blown off by a premature discharge, and was immediately thrown on the parish by his master. All his domestic arrangements were as minutely regulated as if for a Court; though his servants were on board wages, and his own personal wants very small. One of his bitter quarrels with the son was that the lad had come home from school after a journey very hungry, and finding his father would give him nothing to eat, had asked the servants for a slice of bread, which they had given him. For many years Mr. Walrond had no communication with any one except the nearest clergyman, who in the public interest felt it very properly his duty to keep up at least that one remaining hold on the unhappy recluse.

From boyhood the son must have had an intolerable existence; irritated by a vexatious and unreasonable discipline, compelled to join in the constant abuse of his mother, and utterly denied a will of his own. The father sent him to Oxford, and at the end of two years removed him on the ground that he was idle and extravagant, though there was no proof that he had done less or spent more than most Undergraduates so unfortunate as to know they need not over-exert themselves. But the youth had before this been sent to a tutor, a clergyman of Teignmouth, and there he met a lady, one of whose daughters he became attached to. Mr. Walrond protested furiously against the acquaintance, and still more against the engagement, and instituted inquiries, distributed cautions, and moved heaven and earth to prevent the marriage. He never took the least trouble to inquire into the lady's personal qualities; indeed, it was evidently a matter in which the higher they were the more he would have hated her. His objections were preposterous; but he held himself justified in the indulgence of the most opprobrious language, which by continual use he came at last to think meant something. The son, driven to resistance and bound to marry the lady in defiance of her as well as himself, managed it somehow, and the result has been a happy marriage. Mr. Bethell Walrond, however, would do nothing towards it. The son consequently got into difficulties. His creditors drove him to extremities, and announced their intention of seizing and selling the reversion. The father then bought the reversion, paying £20,000 immediately, and making the estate liable for £10,000 more. As he had to borrow the £20,000, the transaction did not improve his temper, his son tells us, in his language, which became worse than ever. The man and his ways were chiefly known by hearsay, but a very occasional appearance on the stage of human affairs was enough to impress ordinary mortals. His figure was a combination of Don Quixote and Charles I., and he affected the manner of the latter, if not both, if not from a belief in his right divine, at any rate from a prodigious exaggeration of self. He had his bedroom furnished like a chamber of horrors, which includes all extras. was surmounted at the four corners by lofty plumes of black feathers obtained from an undertaker, and from the centre of the cornice between the plumes grinned the skulls of old acquaintances; with these skulls he every night had long conversations, and declared that the jaws rattled down upon him admonitory sounds. What the admonitions were he never said, unless it was some still viler suggestion about his wife, or his son, or his daughter-in-law. Perhaps the most extraordinary and unaccountable feature of this conduct was that the gentleman who seemed to be striking for some superhuman standard, and by that standard would judge all he had to deal with, was capable of little trickeries for the saving of a few shillings that the lowest huckster would be ashamed of, and would actually suggest to a person employed by him to cheat a tradesman out of his fair profit by getting goods in an underhand way from one of his shopmen.

The throes and agonies of Mr. Bethell Walrond's willmaking had long been the talk of the county before the death of the testator. His sole object was to prevent his son succeeding to the estate, and he changed the nominal objects of his testamentary kindness several times from a well-grounded fear that they would only renounce their intrest in the will and hand over the estate to the son. At last he hit on the device of leaving the property, first in the residue after payment of debts and legacies, to a young man he had only seen once in his life, and to his son, an infant a year or two old. Young Mr. Alleyne might provision for himself, but could not for his son, who, of course, would grow up in expectation of the property, and keep it when in course of time it should come to him. The devisee has felt himself bound to defend the rights of the child. Now arises the question, was the man competent to make a will or not. The question is by no means easy, and the jury must be delighted to find that it spared the task of answering it. If the will was invalid, it could only be because Mr. Bethell Walrond was a lunatic; but if he was a lunatic, why was not a commission de lunatico inquirendo taken out long ago? The answer is that the law and custom of this country recognise that a man may be sane enough to manage his affairs, but not sane enough to make a will. It is seen continually that a man has the sense to make money and the sense to keep money, but not the sense to dispose of it properly. The line may not, while it continues, be proved to be incompatible with sanity, but the last act of it may be evidently insane. Nay, that last act may have been determined on long before, and may have been the cherished object of many years, yet be utterly unreasonable. It is to be added, too, that we tolerate the continual exhibition of unnatural feelings during life, not knowing how much of it is outside, or affected, but when we see such an exhibition persisted in and consummated at the last scene, then we churitably set the man down as mad. But we do not easily get out of the difficulty, nor is there any way, except by some compromise, which simply means that we cannot penetrate the mystery of such natures, and we therefore abstain from decision. All is happily settled now, but the warning remains. It is that heirs to property and position ought to be brought up a lit le more in the glad light of day, in the life of society, and on terms of social equality with others, perhaps, not quite so wealthy, nor with such high-sounding titles. Bethell Walrond was brought up a recluse; he began life as Bonaparte ended it, surrounded, not by sea, but by brick walls, in a position with himself for his gaoler.

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With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of moderate means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £60 a year, which includes all extras.
Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.
Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.
Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. Hume, Deesa, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Khelapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 80th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, Quartermaster, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhars, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras, India.

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